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ABSTRACT

The Mhong Language Council's 1982 conference had as its objectives: (1) a compromise spelling system to accommodate both White and Blue Mhong pronunciation; (2) simplification of the current Mhong spelling system; (3) review of approaches to the expression of foreign concepts in Mhong; and (4) adoption of capitalization and punctuation conventions for written Mhong. Some compromise spellings were achieved, especially in nasal consonants and lateral/glottalized consonants, and more work was recommended in vowels and tones. The only change in spelling agreed upon was from "ts" to "j" and some variations. With regard to expression of foreign concepts, it was generally agreed that Mhongs should try to express them in Mhong words and phrases rather than borrowing from outside sources, and that the convention of rewriting the foreign source of the loan translation in parentheses after the loan translation should be used. It was also decided that capitalization and punctuation conventions of English should be adopted, except in some areas of Mhong grammar in which the appropriateness of English conventions to Mhong grammatical structure is not yet apparent, pending further research. Further work is recommended, particularly regarding spelling compromise for the Mhong vowels. (MSE)

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INTERIM REPORT

Mhong Language Council Conference
August 12 - 14, 1982
University of Minnesota

Prepared by
Chen Thao
Barbara Robson
Center for Applied Linguistics

With the help of
Mhong Language Council members

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Interim Report
Mhong Language Council Conference
August 12 - 14, 1982
University of Minnesota

I. Introduction

The purposes of the Interim Report are to pass on to the Mhong communities in the United States, France, Australia, Thailand and elsewhere the results of the first conference of the Mhong Language Council (Rooj Ntawv Hmoob); and to serve as a reference point for future Mhong Language Council activities.

It was the intention that this Interim Report was to be written in Mhong, rather than in English or any other language. Because of the limited time that the Council members had to work together, a compromise spelling system between White and Blue Mhong, which was the major goal of the conference, was not completely worked out. The Council members could not decide which dialect the report should be written in, and therefore decided, after the conference, to write the report in English. The Mhong examples in the report are given in both White and Blue spellings, where these differ.

We plan to distribute this report widely, among Mhong communities and among others who are interested in the development of the Mhong language. The report presents decisions and resolutions arrived at during the Council conference, and we are particularly interested in getting reactions to them; we therefore invite anyone who wishes to to send comments to any of the Council members or advisors.

II. The Mhong Language Council

General Vang Pao established the Mhong Language Council in February, 1982, in response to resolutions passed at two consecutive national Hmong

conferences (June, 1980 in Minneapolis, and December, 1980 in Santa Ana). The General formally appointed twelve members to the Council; membership is evenly balanced between White and Blue Mhongs, and is geographically distributed around the United States. The General's letters establishing the Council and appointing its members are reproduced in Appendix A. The Council members are:

White Mhong	Blue Mhong
Cheu Thao, Chairman Washington, D.C.	Doua Xiong, Secretary Carol Stream, IL
Ly Sao Ly Foung Midvale, UT	Vang Xeu Vangyi Santa Ana, CA
Bruce Bliatout Portland OR	Moua Chou Mouanoutoua Santa Ana, CA
Khou Yang Long Beach, CA	Tou Doua Kue Stockton, CA
Tou H. Vang St. Paul, MN	Pao Ge Thao Chicago IL
Chia Vang St. Paul, MN	Pao Ge Hang Petoskey, MI

General Vang Pao also appointed four American advisors to the Council, all of whom have been active in Hmong research and education. The Council advisors are:

Dr. Bruce T. Downing University of Minnesota	Dr. Barbara Robson Center for Applied Linguistics
Dr. Charles Johnson Macalester College	Dr. William A. Smalley Bethel College

On behalf of the Mhong Language Council, the Center for Applied Linguistics applied for, and received, funding for a Council conference from the Northwest Area Foundation in St. Paul, Minnesota. The grant provided funds for a three-day conference and subsequent publication and distribution of a document presenting the results of the conference to

the Mhong community. The conference was held under the auspices of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota, August 12 - 14, 1982.

There were four major areas of concentration at the Council conference:

1. A compromise spelling system, to accommodate both White and Blue Mhong pronunciation.
2. Simplification of the current Mhong spelling system.
3. Approaches to the expression of foreign concepts in Mhong.
4. Adoption of capitalization and punctuation conventions for written Mhong.

The body of this Interim Report will present the decisions of the Council members with regard to each of these areas in the sections below.

III. A Compromise Spelling System

The most important goal of the conference was to arrive at a compromise between the spelling systems used by White and Blue Mhongs. Three days appeared to be a sufficient period of time in which to reach agreement, but in reality only a portion of the spelling system could be agreed on in that time.

A. Areas of agreement. A majority of the Council (eight of the twelve members) agreed to make the following changes:

Nasal consonants

White pronunciation	Blue pronunciation	Compromise spelling
m	m	m
hm	m	mh
n	n	n
hn	n	nh
ny	ny	ny
hny	ny	nyh

These compomise spellings were arrived at from a consideration of the principle (presented by the Council advisors) that distinctions among sounds should be represented in the spelling system. In this case, White Mhong makes distinctions (between m and mh, n and nh, ny and nyh) which Blue Mhong does not, and so White Mhong pronunciation is reflected in the compromise spelling.

It is important to state, here, that changing the spelling system of Mhong does not in any way alter anyone's pronunciation, whether White or Blue.

Examples:

1. Mhoob tau zoo. Speakers of White Mhong will read Hmoob; speakers of Blue Mhong will read Moob. Speakers of both dialects will spell Mhoob.

2. Lub nhub ci ci. Speakers of White Mhong will read hnub; speakers of Blue Mhong will read nub. Speakers of both dialects will spell nhub.

3. Nyhuv mos lwj. Speakers of White Mhong will read hnyuv; speakers of Blue Mhong will read nyuv. Speakers of both dialects will spell nyhuv.

4. miv, teeb meem, mus/moog. Speakers of both dialects will read and spell these the same.

5. nov/nuav, nag mho, no no. Speakers of both dialects will read and spell these the same.

Lateral/Glottalized Consonants

White Pronunciation	Blue Pronunciation	Compromise Spelling*
d	dl	dl
dh	dlh	dlh
nt	nt	nt
nt	ndl	ndl
nth	nth	nth
nth	ndlh	ndlh

These compromise spellings were arrived at, again, through consideration of the principle that distinctions among sounds should be reflected in the spelling system. In this case, the compromise favors Blue Mhong pronunciation (Blue Mhong makes a distinction between nt and ndl, and between nth and ndlh, which White Mhong does not). Again, it must be emphasized that changes made in the spelling system do not in any way affect the way an individual speaker pronounces the words.

Examples:

1. Dlej ndlas ndlas. Speakers of White Mhong will read dej ntas ntas; speakers of Blue Mhong will read dlej ndlas ndlas. Speakers of both dialects will spell dlej ndlas ndlas.

2. Ndlhos nkaus kuv. Speakers of White Mhong will read nthos nkaus kuv; speakers of Blue Mhong will read ndlhos nakus kuv. Speakers of both dialects will spell ndlhos nkaus kuv.

3. Kuv ntaus ntawv Mhoob. Speakers of both dialects will pronounce ntaus and ntawv the same.

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*Council members Tou H.Vang and Chia Vang, in reviewing this report, suggested that this column of sounds be spelled ld, ldh, nt, lnd, nth, and lndh, so that the compromise between White and Blue be consistently maintained.

B. Areas needing more work.

Vowels. The Council decided to leave the working out of a compromise spelling system for the vowels until a later date, because there was no time for the thorough treatment the subject deserves. The following alternations are areas which must be dealt with:

White Pronunciation	Blue Pronunciation
ai (hais)	a (has)
ia (iab)	a (ab)
a (paj)	aa (paaj)
i (li)	e (le)
i (txiv)	ɯ (txwv)
o (loj)	u (luj)
o (nov)	ua (nuav)

Tones. The principle which formed the basis for decisions with regard to spelling of the consonants can also apply to the compromise spelling of some of the tones, in particular the spelling of the following alternations:

White Pronunciation	Blue Pronunciation
s (mus, rau tus)	g (moog, rau tug)
g (neeg, ib tug)	g (neeg, ib tug)
m (thaum, kom)	s (thaus, kuas)
m (tham)	m (thaam)

C. The System Proposed by Ly Sao Ly Foung. One of the Council members, Ly Sao Ly Foung, has worked out a complete system for the spelling of Mhong, which is linguistically excellent in that all sound distinctions are represented in the spellings. Ly Sao's system is presented, in the form in which he submitted it to the Council chairman, in Appendix B.

IV. Simplification of the Current Spelling System

Despite the logic and consistency of the current spelling system, many Mhongs find it hard to learn - especially to read - because of the length of some of the consonant clusters, e.g. ndlh, nplh, ntxh, ntsh.

The Council members unanimously agreed that the current system should be simplified, but also voted to postpone a discussion of particular simplifications until a future meeting.

The Council advisors were unanimous in advising that the current system be left as it is, from considerations of systematic symmetry (which results in ease of learning). The only change that would not destroy the systematicity of the current system, the advisors state, is a change from ts to j, with parallel changes of tsh to jh, ntr to nj, and ntsh to njh.

V. The Expression of Foreign Concepts in Mhong.

It is widely recognized that Mhong vocabulary is presently not adequate to express various phenomena in Western society. We have at our disposal two general solutions to this problem: we can "borrow" foreign words into Mhong, as we have done for decades from Chinese, Lao and Thai. Or we can "loan translate" words into Mhong, finding combinations of Mhong words to express foreign words and phrases.

Council members unanimously agreed that, in the case of ordinary foreign nouns and verbs, Mhongs should try very hard to express these in Mhong words and phrases, rather than borrowing them from outside sources. The English word computer, for example, should be loan translated into Mhong as something like tshuab hlwb hlau, rather than borrowed into Mhong as something like koospitawj.

It was agreed that the convention of rewriting the foreign source of the

loan translation in parentheses after the loan translation should be used, for example:

Kuv kawm tshuab hlwb hlau (computer).

It is usually impossible to loan-translate proper nouns (names, which are capitalized in English) from one language to another. In the case of proper nouns, Council members agreed that these should be respelled according to the Mhong spelling system, but that the syllables should be written together, without hyphens, and there should be only one tone marker. The Mhong equivalent of Omaha, for example, should be spelled something like Aumahas; Sahara should be spelled Xahalas; and America should be spelled Amelikas. Again, if necessary, the foreign source can be added in parentheses after the Mhong spelling:

Kuv nyob Aumahas (Omaha). Nyob Xahalas (Sahara) mas huab cua kub heev.

Already-established spellings of proper names, like Fab Kis, Los Tsuas, Thaib Teb, etc., will remain the same:

Nyob Fab Kis, tsis muaj Mhoob coob.

Mhoob khiav Tuam Tshoj los/lug tshwm rau/rua Xov Tshoj.

Los Tsuas teb twb poob rau/rua Nplog liab/lab tes/teg xyoo 1975 lawm.

VI. Capitalization and Punctuation Conventions

Because Mhong is written in a Roman alphabet, and because there are so many Mhongs in Western countries, it was decided that we should adopt capitalization and punctuation conventions already in use for one of the well-established languages like English or French, rather than develop conventions.

There was a debate over which system - English or French - should be used to write Mhong. It was also suggested that we adopt a combination of conventions from different languages.

Council members voted (eight out of twelve) to adopt English conventions in writing Mhong:

A. Capitalization. The first word of every sentence begins with a capital letter, for example:

Tus noog mag tua ya poob tim ntug liaj/Tug noog maag to yaa poob tim ntug laj.

Rab phom no yog kuv txiv tseg cia rau peb zob tsev/Raab phom nuav yog kuv txiv tseg ca rua peb zuv tsev.

The first word of a direct quotation is always capitalized, for example:

Leej niam hais rau nws tus ntxhais, "Yuav tsum tsim txiaj thiaj yuav nrog luag tau zoo txiv."/Leej nam has rua nug tug ntxhais, "Yuav tsum tsim txaj txhaj yuav nrug luas tau zoo qos yawm."

Every word in a title is capitalized, for example:

Kuv xav tau phau Xyaum Nyeem Ntawv Hmoob thiab Kev Tsim Neej Tshiab Hauv Asmeslivkas/Kuv xaav tau phau Xyaum Nyeem Ntawv Hmoob hab Kev Tsim Neej Tshiab Hauv Asmeslivkas.

Every line of poetry begins with a capital letter, for example:

Mhoob sib hlub
Pom ntaub ntawv
Leej twg muaj
Kho Mhoob ntawv
Pub peb xyuas
Tsis nyiam sib tawg
Yuav tuav Mhoob ruaj
Tswv yim plab plaw
Thov muab tawm tuaj
Txhim kho ntawv Mhoob.

The names of the days of the week, months of the year, and holidays are capitalized, for example:

Mhoob teem Tsiab Peb Caug rau lub Kaum Ob Hlis Ntuj/Mhoob teem Tsab Peb Caug rua lub Kaum Ob Hlis Ntuj.

Proper names and abbreviations of proper names are always capitalized, for example:

Thoob thiab Tuam mus cuab qaib qus/Thoob hab Tuam moog cuab qab qus.

Titles used with the name of a person are capitalized, for example:

Yawg Hlob Phas Nyas...tus ntxhais tsim txiaj kawg/Yawg Luj Phas Nyas... tug ntxhais tsim txaj kawg.

The first word of the closing of a letter is capitalized, for example:

Sib ntsib dlua Nco koj/Ncu koj

B. Punctuation. Punctuation conventions usually depend on the grammatical structure of the language. It therefore is not appropriate for us to adopt punctuation conventions for English into Mhong, without first determining whether the particular convention is consistent with Mhong grammatical structure. The study of Mhong grammar is not sufficiently developed, however, that we can make decisions on many of the punctuation conventions. The conventions we can adopt without further grammatical information are listed below.

1. Period (.) Statements and mild commands or requests end with a period, for example:

Kuv haus dlej.

Nyuj noj zaub.

2. Question mark (?) A question mark is used after an interrogative sentence, for example:

Nws mus qhov twg lawm?/Nwg moog qhov twg lawm?

3. Exclamation point (!) An exclamation point is used after an interjection, for example:

Pab o!/Paab o! Nyob zoo! Tuaj los!

4. Parentheses () Parentheses have many uses in English, but for the moment Council members agreed to adopt the convention of using parentheses to

indicate the insertion of foreign words into a Mhong text, for example:

> Kuv mus xyuas kwv tij pem Kanadas (Canada)/Kuv moog xyuas kwv tij peg Kanadas (Canada).

5. Quotation marks (") Quotation marks are used to set off the exact words of a speaker, for example:

> Tus txiv hais rau nws poj niam, "Koj niam, koj ua zaub mov ncho pa lug tos kuv nawb."/ Tug qos yawm has rua nwg qos puj, "koj nam, koj ua zaub mov nchu paa lug tog kuv nawb."

As we mentioned before, punctuation conventions which depend on grammatical structure, like the comma, the colon, the semi-colon, parentheses, the dash, the hyphen and others should be discussed at a later date.

VII. Conclusion

We feel that a great deal was accomplished at the first conference of the Mhong Language Council. We also feel, however, that much more needs to be done, in particular the development of compromise spelling for the vowels, before we arrive at a system which is acceptable to both Blue and White Mhongs.

It was strongly recommended by Council members that another conference be set up as soon as possible, so that the remaining issues can be dealt with, and so that a language handbook in Mhong can be developed.

Once again, we want to stress that we are asking for comments and criticisms from the Mhong community, and invite you to either write or talk to any of the Council members or advisors. Their addresses and phone numbers are given in Appendix C.

APPENDIX A

LAO FAMILY COMMUNITY INC.

A Non-Profit Organization

ອົງການສາມັກຄີຄອບຄົວລາວ

ຈັນຕາອາບາ ວັນທີ ๔ ເມສາ ๑๙๙๔.

ຄຳສັ່ງແຕ່ຕັ້ງ.

---o---

ເນື່ອໂດຍທີ່ຄະກັມການສຶກສາແລະຝຶກອົບຮົມວັດທະນະທຳພາສາມົ້ງ ໄດ້ກຳນົດວຽກ
ການໄປໂດຍຕ້ອງແລະສອດຄ້ອງ ຈຳເປັນຈຶ່ງຈັ່ງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຕ່ານ ດັ່ງລາຍ ຊື່ປ້ຽນ
ທ້າງານຢູ່ສູນກາງກິດຈະກັມດ້ານພາສາສາດ ໃຫ້ເປັນປະທານຈັ່ດລາຍ ຫັ້ງນີ້ເນື່ອໂດຍ
ມີສິດ :

๑, ອຳນວຍຄຸດຕຸນກັມການດັ່ງກ່າວ.

๔, ເປັນຜູ້ຈອກສຖານທີ່ປະຊຸມແລະຮຽກສມາຊິກມາປະຊຸມ.

ຫລັງຈ່ຳຈະໄດ້ຮັບຄວ່ຳມຮ່ວມມືຈາກຄະນະກັມການທຸກຄົນເປັນຢ່ຳງດີ.

ຮັກແພງ.

ເຈ້ນ: ນາຊພົນ ວັງປາວ(ພຍາ ນ້ອຍປະໂມກ)

ປະທານຄວາງ ອ.ສ.ຄ.ລ.

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A Non-Profit Organization
ອົງການສົ້ກສ້ອນຕ໋ວລາວ

DATE: February 5, 1982
TO: Hmong Language Research Committee
FROM: General Vang Pao, President
SUBJECT: Research on Hmong Language

It has been brought to my attention in the past several years that there have been many Hmong individuals and groups who, in many ways have tried to reduce the Hmong written language and structure. This has created alot of confusion and diversion among our people. I, therefore have set up a committee to:

1. Study and standardize the Hmong alphabet.

2. Research on Hmong words and vocabularies.

Said committee shall elect a chairperson and a secretary who will convene meetings. Other duties will include request for funding, preparing reports and to carry out the committee activities.

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VP/bm

cc: Committee members for implementation

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ອົງການສົມທົບຄອບຄົວລາວ

ຄຳສັ່ງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ.

ເລກທີ 01 /ອສຄລ

ວັນທີ ມ/ດ/ຈພຮ໘

ອີງຕາມກອງປະຊຸມຫລວງຂອງລາວເຜົ່າມົ້ງທີ່ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນຢູ່ເມືອງ ແຈວ໌ໂຢນ ຣັຖມິນໂຊຕ່າ ເມື່ອວັນທີ ຈກ-ດ໐ / ມ / ຊ໘ ແລ້ວນັ້ນ ຍ້ອນຈະຈຳເປັນໄດ້ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງບຸກຄົນຕາມຊຸດັ່ງຕໍ່ລົງໄປນີ້ ເພື່ອໄປຕົ້ນຕ້ານແລະສຶກສາຫລັກການພາສາມົ້ງ:

ທ່ານ ທ່າວປາວ ເຢຍ້ຽ.

="= ວ່າງເຊ ຫລ້ວຢີ.

="= ລີຊາວ ລີຟົ.

="= ເຈີ່ທ່າວ.

="= ຄີວຈົ່ງ.

="= ວ່າງຕູ (ມິນິໂຊຕ່າ)

="= ປາວ ເຢ້ທ່າວ.

="= ຢ່າງຊູ.

="= ປາວ ເຢ້ຕົ້ງ.

="= ວ່າງ ເຈີ່ຢ.

="= ຕູ້ຄີວຄີ.

="= ມ໊ວຈຸ ມ໊ວຫມູຄີວ.

ໝາຍເຫດ: ຂໍ້ໃຫ້ຊຸມຊຸມຢູ່ຕ້ວນຊຸລະສບັ.

ມ໊ຽນໄວ້ນຶ່ງສບັ.

ເຈັ້ນ: ນາຍພົນ ລ້ວປາວ,ນຍ ນ໊ະປະໂນກ.

ປະທານຫລວງ ອ.ສ.ຄ.ລ.

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LAO FAMILY COMMUNITY INC.
A Non-Profit Organization
อิวกานสามัคคีลอยถิ่วลาว

February 5, 1982

To Whom It May Concern:

As a result of the Hmong National Conference at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, June 17-20, 1981, on Hmong Language. I am setting up a committee to research and study Hmong Language. The following persons are members of the committee:

Xeu Vang Vangyi
Bruce T. Bliatout
Lysao Lyfoung
Cheu Thao
Tou Vang (MN)
Pao Ge Thao (IL)
Khou Yang
Pao Ge Hang
Toudoua Kue
Doua Xiong
Chai Vang (MN)
Mouachou Mouanoutoua

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General Vang Pao (Prayanorapamok)
President

GVP/bm
cc: Each member for implementation

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ALPHABET HMONG

1. ALPHABET:

1.a.- 26 letters: A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1.b.- 6 vowels: A E I O U W

1.c.- 14 consonants: C H K L M N P Q R T V X Y Z

1.d.- 6 tones: B D F G J S

2. VOWELS: Simple and composite: 17.

2.a.- Front: 7 vowels.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
I	I	I	Ib	Numeral one.
E	E	E	Ef	To carry on the back
AI	A	AI	Hais	To say
IA	A	IA	Iab	Bitter
AE	AE	AE	Cae	Law
IE	E	I	Lie	Particle
IW	W	I	Txiwf	Father

2.b.1.- Central, non-nasal: 3 vowels.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
W	W	W	Tswf	Lord
A	AA	A	Paj	Flower
AW	AW	AW	Cawd	To save

2.b.2.- Central, nasal: 1 vowel.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
EE	EE	EE	Eeb	A saddle

2.c.1.- Back, non-nasal: 5 vowels.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
U	U	U	Hu	To call
O	O	O	Cog	To plant
AU	AU	AU	Lauj	To withdraw
UA	UA	UA	Lhua	Rope
OU	U	O	Louj	Great

2.c.2.- Back, nasal: 1 vowel.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
OO	OO	OO	Hmoob	Hmong

3. CONSONANTS: Simple and composite: 59.

3.a.- Labial: 8.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
P	P	P	Paj	Flower
PH	PH	PH	Phed	Bad
NP	NP	NP	Npua	Pig
NPH	NPH	NPH	Nphob	Dirty
M	M	M	Meej	Clear
HM	M	HM	Hmoob	Hmong
VH	F	F	Vheed	A part
V	V	V	Vajtswf	God

3.b. Lateral release: 8.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
PL	PL	PL	Plab	Stomach
PLH	PLH	PLH	Plhu	Cheek
NPL	NPL	NPL	Npl00j	Leaf
NPLH	NPLH	NPLH	Nplneab	A ring
ML	ML	ML	Mlod	An idol
HML	HML	HML	Hmlos	To dent
LH	LH	LH	Lhi	Moon
L	L	L	Liab	Red

3.c. Dental: 7.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
T	T	T	Teb	To answer
TH	TH	TH	Thad	To chat
NT	NT	NT	Ntuj	Sky
NTH	NTH	NTH	Nthab	Storage platform
N	N	N	Niad	Mother
HN	HN	HN	Hnub	Sun
X	X	X	Xaf	To want

3.d. Glottalised: 4.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
TL	D	D	Tlej	Water
TLH	DH	DH	Tlheef	Suddenly
NTL	ND	NT	Ntliajteb	Earth
NTLH	NDH	NTH	.	

3.e. Dental affricated: 4.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
TX	TX	TX	Txiwf	Father
TXH	TXH	TXH	Txheeb	Closely relate
NTX	NTX	NTX	Ntxawd	Youngest daughter
NTXH	NTXH	NTXH	Ntxhiv	Whisper

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3.f. Retroflexed: 6.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
R	R	R	Roob	Mountain
RH	RH	RH	Rhaub	To heat
NR	NR	NR	Nrab	Half
NRH	NRH	NRH	Nrhiaf	To seek
XH	S	S	Xhau	To write
Z	Z	Z	Za	Hear

3.g. Palatal: 8.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
C	C	C	Cua	Wind
CH	CH	CH	Chaf	Room
NC	NC	NC	Ncauj	Mouth
NCH	NCH	NCH	Nchou	To smoke
NY	NY	NY	Nyuj	Cow
HNY	HNY	HNY	Hnyav	Heavy
XY	XY	XY	Xyoo	Year
Y	Y	Y	Yug	To raise

3.h. Palatal affricated: 4.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
TS	TS	TS	Tsiwv	No
TSH	TSH	TSH	Tshiab	New
NTS	NTS	NTS	Ntsej	Ear
NTSH	NTSH	NTSH	Ntshaf	Blood

3.i. Velar: 5.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
K	K	K	Kiab	Market
KH	KH	KH	Khou	To heal
NK	NK	NK	Nka	Skinny
NKH	NKH	NKH	Nkhawb	Soot
NZ	G	G	Nzaug	Growl of tiger

3. j. Bacl velar: 4.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
Q	Q	Q	Qab	Under
QH	QH	QH	Qhib	To open
NQ	NQ	NQ	Nqa	To lift
NQH	NQH	NQH	Nqhuab	To dry up

3.k. Glottal: 1.

Standard	Lees	White		Samples
H	H	H	Hoj/huj	To protect

SUGGESTION FOR SIMPLIFICATION

1.- Vowel: None

2.- Tone: Keeping the same (Smalley system):

M = d and V = f

Consequence:

The consonant become:

D	= tl	and	F	= vh
DH	= tlh			
ND	= ntl		S	= xh
NDH	= ntlh			

3.- Consonants:

B	= np	and	J	= xy
BH	= nph			
BL	= npl		NG	= ns
BLH	= nplh			
G	= nk			
GH	= nkh			
DS	= nts			
DSH	= ntsh			
DX	= ntx			
DXH	= ntxh			

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TSIAJNTAWF HMOOB

1.- Zaj ceflusg:

Ua raws lie lub Rooj ntawf Hmoob [illegible], hais txoug kaf khou Ntawf Hmoob nyob Minaxota hnub tid 12-14, lub Yidlhi, xyoo 1982 thiab Yawg Xamsule (Smalley) zaj xhau ntawf Hmoob Leesg thiab Hmoob Tlawb, mas cof tsiajntawf Hmoob no muaj 26 tusg, raws lie nradgno:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1.a.- Cof tsiajntawf-niad muaj 6 tusg, xwslie:

A E I O U W

1.b.- Cof tsiajntawf-txiwf muaj 14 tusg, xwslie:

C H K L M N Q R T V X Y Z

1.c.- Cof tsiajntawf-xhuab muaj 6 tusg, xwslie:

B D F G J S

26 tusg tsiajntawf no hu ua tsiajntawf keeb. Coj cof tsiajntawf keeb no lousg xhibntxiwf thiaj nad tau Hmoob cof tsiajntawf txhiwj.

Cof ntawf Hmoob no xhau raws xhuab thiab keebf Kod xhau ua tib-tusg ntawf xwb, tabxhiws kod Hmoob Leesg nyeed tawd Hmoob Leesg xhuab, Hmoob Tlawb tawd Hmoob Tlawb xhuab. Zooliano, thauds tusg xhau yog Hmoob Leesg ces zaj xhau yuaf xheed raws lusg Hmoob Leesg ntau tlua; yog tusg Hmoob Tlawb xhau ces xheed raws lusg Hmoob Tlawb ntau. Txawd liecas yeej yuaf totaub zaj lusg zoo. Qhof nyeed xwb mas tsiwss nyuab, tsuas txhawj rau qhof xhau; rau qhof, yuaf kom xhau raug mas tusg xhau yuaf tsud paub ob yad lusg Hmoob hais no kod zoo zoo hufxhiw.

2.- Tsiajntawf-niad muaj huftibxhiw 17 tusg lie nradgno:

A AE AI AU AW E EE I IA IE IW O OO OU U UA W

2.a.- Hmoob Leesg nyeed tawd xhuab lieno:

A = aa, AI = IA = a, IE = e, IW = w thiab OU = u

2.b.- Hmoob Tlawb nyeed tawd xhuab lieno:

IE = IW = i thiab OU = o

3.- Tsiajntawf-txiwf muaj huftibxhiw 59 tusg lie nradgno:

C CH NC NCH H K KH NK NKH L LH M MH ML MML N NH NY NNY P PH PL PLH NP NPH NPL NPLH Q QH NQ NQH R RH NR NRH T TH NT NTH TL TLH NTL NTLH TS TSH NTS NTSH TX TXH NTX NTXH V VH X XH XY Y Z NZ

3.a.- Hmoob Leesg nyeed tawd xhuab lieno:

MM = m, MML = ml, NN = n, NNY = ny

* Ncountsoof tias thauds muaj tusg tsiajntawf-txiwf H nyob tod-ntej ib tusg los ib pawg tsiajntawf-txiwf mas tusg tsiajntawf ntawdd tawd xhuab-xub-tshuab rau cof Hmoob Tlawb, tabxhiws tsiwss tawd xhuab rau cof Hmoob Leesg. Vid lieno, tusg tsiajntawf-txiwf ML thiaj lhoof lousg ua tusg LH lawd.

2.b.- Hmoob Tlawb nyeed tawd xhuab lieno:

TL = d, TLH = dh, NTL = nt thiab NTLH = nth

* Ncountsoof tias Hmoob Tlawb tsiwss muaj ob tusg tsiajntawf-txiwf no: NTL thiab NTLH, thiaj muab pif rau tusg NT thiab NTH.

4.- Tsiajntawf-xhuab muaj huftibxhiw 7 tusg, xwslie:

B D F G J S DD

Nyeed tawd xhuab lie nradgno:

D = m, F = v thiab DD = d

* Ncountsoof tias, vid tsiwss xaf kom cof tsiajntawf xhdf xhibxyaws thiaj tau muab cof tsiajntawf qub lhoof lie nradgno lawd:

D, DH, ND thiab NDH lousg ua TL, TLH, NTL thiab NTLH.
thiab
F lousg ua VH thiab S lousg ua XH.

4.a. Thauds muaj tib tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab xwb, yuaf tau xhif lub cid xhuab no rau ob cof Hmoob hufxhiw, xwslie:

POUD, - Hmoob Leesg tawd xhuab PUD = pum
- Hmoob Tlawb tawd xhuab POD = pom

4.b.- Thauds muaj ob tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab xhibtxawf, yuaf tau xhif thawj tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab rau lolusg Hmoob Tlawb, xhif tusg ob rau lolusg Hmoob Leesg, xwslie:

LOUSG, - Hmoob Leesg tawd xhuab LUG = lug
- Hmoob Tlawb tawd xhuab LOG = los

4.c. Thauds muaj ob tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab zoo tib yad, tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab tusg ob tsiwss tawd xhuab los hais tias tusg lawd, xwslie:

TSIWSS, - Hmoob Leesg tawd xhuab TSW = tsw
- Hmoob Tlawb tawd xhuab TSIG = tsis

* Ncountsoof tias thauds thawj lontawf, -uas yog lusg Hmoob Tlawb -, tsiwss muaj tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab uas yuaf tau xhif tusg cid "-" (hais tias tsiwss muaj tlabtsiw) los xhif tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab tua los tau - ob tusg tsiajntawf-xhuab zoo tib yad -, rau qhof Hmoob muaj tsawg lolusg thiaj yuaf zoo tau lie hais no.

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HMOOB TLAWB

Txojmoo zoo uas hais txog Yexus Khetos zaj.

Tus uas sau yog Yauhas

Puag thaum Vajtswv tseem tsis tau tsim ntuj tsim teb, Vajtswv txojlus yeej muaj nyob lawm. Txojlus ntawd yeej ib txwm nrog Vajtswv nyob thiab nws yog Vajtswv. Puag thaum chivkeeb nws ib txwm nrog Vajtswv nyob. Vajtswv kom nws tsim ib puas tsav yam huv tibsi. Ib puas tsav yam ntawd tsis muaj ib yam uas yuav tsis yog nws tsim. Vajtswv txojlus ntawd muaj sia. Txojsia ntawd txawj ua rau neeg pom kev. Qhov kaj ci tuaj rau hauv qhov tsaus ntuj, qhov tsaus ntuj laum tsis tau qhov kaj ntawd tsaus.
Vajtswv tsim ib tug txiv neej npe hu ua Yauhas los qhia qhov kaj ntawd rau sawvdaws, kom sawvdaws hnov thiab los ntseeg.
Yauhas tsis yog qhov kaj, nws tsuas los qhia qhov kaj ntawd xwb.
Qhov kaj ntawd yog qhov kaj tseeb uas los hauv ntiajteb no ci rau txhua txiv neeg pom kev.
Yog li ntawd Vajtswv txojlus twb nyob hauv ntijateb no lawm. Txawm yog Vajtswv kom txojlus ntawd tsim ntiajteb los, neeg ntiajteb tsis tau paub nws thiab. Nws los hauv nws teb nws chaw tiamsis nws haiv neeg tsis kam yuav nws. Txawm yog li ntawd los cov neeg uas yuav nws thiab cia siab rau nws, Vajtswv pub kom cov neeg ntawd txhua txhia leej muaj cuabkav los ua Vajtswv cov menyuam. Qhov uas lawv ua tau Vajtswv cov menyuam, qhov ntawd yeej tsis raws li neeg ib txwm muaj menyuam.

John I:1-13.

HMOOB

Txoujmoo zoo uas hais txoug Yexu Kheto zaj.

Tusg uas xhau yog Yauha

Puagthauds Vajtswf tseed tsiwsa tau tsiwd ntuj tsiwd teb, Vajtswf txoujlusg yeej muajnyob lawd. Txoujlusg ntawdd yeej ibtxwd nroug Vajtswf nyob thiab nwsg yog Vajtswf. Puagthauds chifkeeb nwsg ibtxwd nroug Vajtswf nyob. Vajtswf kod nwsg tsiwd ibpuas-tsafyad huftibxhiw. Ibpuastsafyad ntawdd tsiwss muaj ib yad uas yuaf tsiwss yog nwsg tsiwd. Vajtswf txoujlusg ntawdd muaj xhia. Txoujxhia ntawdd tsawj ua rau neeg poudkef. Qhofkajci tuaj rau hauf qhoftsausntuj, qhoftsaus-ntuj laud tsiwss tau qhofkaj ntawdd tsaus.
Vajtswf tsiwd ib tug txiwfneej npe hu ua Yauhas lousg qhia qhofkaj ntawdd rau xhawftlaws, kwd xhawf-tlaws hnof thiab leeg nteeeg.
Yauhas tsiwss yog qhofkaj, nwsg tsuas lousg qhiaf qhofkaj ntawdd xwb.
Qhofkaj ntawdd yog qhofkaj tseeb uas lousg hauf ntliajteb no ci rau txhua haefneeg poudkef.
Yoglientawdd Vajtswf txoujlusg twb nyob hauf ntliajteb no lawd.
Txawdyog Vajtswf kod txoujlusg ntawdd tsiwd ntliajteb los, neeg ntliajteb tsiwss tau paub nwsg thiab. Nwsg lousg hauf nwsg teb nwsg chaw tiadxhiws nwsg haefneeg tsiwss kad yuaf nwsg. Txawdyoglie-ntawdd cof neeg uas yuaf nwsg thiab ciaxhiab rau nwsg, Vajtswf pub kod cof neeg ntawdd txhustxhia leej muajcuabkaf lousg ua Vajtswf cof menyuadé. Qhofuas lauf ua tau Vajtswf cof menyuadé qhofntawdd yeej tsiwss rau slie neeg ibtxwd muaj menyuadé

John I:1-13

HMOOB LEESG

Txuj xuv zoo kws has txug Yexu Kheto

Tug kws sau yog Yauhas

Txujlug kws muaj txujeas

Thaus Vaajtswv tseem tsv tau txwm ntuj tsim teb, Vaajtswv txujlug yeej muaj nyob lawm. Txujlug ntawm yeej ib txwm nrug Vaajtswv nyub, hab nwg yog Vaajtswv. Thaus chiv keeb nwg ib txwm nrug Vaajtswv nyub. Vaajtswv kuas nwg tsim ib puas tsaav yaam kuvsw. Ib puas tsaav yam ntawm tsv nwaj ib yam kws yuav tsv yog nwg tsim. Vaajtswv txujlug hov muaj txujea. Txujea hov txawj ua txua tuahneeg pum kev. Qhov kaaj ci tuaj txua huv qhov tsaus ntuj. Kuas qhov tsaus ntuj laum tsv tau qhov kaaj hov tsaus. Vaajtswv khaiv ib tug txwv neej npe hu ua Yauhaa lug, Yauhaa qha qhov kaaj ntawm txua suavdaug, kuas nuavdaug tau nov hab lug ntseeg. Yauhaa tsv yog qhov kaaj, nwg txua lug qha qhov kaaj ntawm nub. Qhov kaaj hov yog qhov kaaj tseeb kws lug ci txua huv nplajteb nuav txua txhua tsaav tuahneeg pum kev.
Yog le ntawm Vaajtswv txuj lug tub nyob huv nplajteb nuav lawm. Vaajtswv kuas txujlug hov txum nplajteb lug los tuahneeg nplajteb tau paub nwg hab. Nwg lug huv nwg teb nwg chaw los nwg tsaav tuahneeg tsv leeg nwg. Kuas txhua leej kws txais yuav nwg hab tsv sab txua nwg, nwg kuj pub cov ntawm nuaj faam lug ua Vaajtswv le nivnyuas. Qhov kws puab ua tau Vaajtswv cov nivnyuas le ntawm, yeej tsv yog lawv le tuahneeg ib txwm nuaj nivnyuas, lawv le ib txwm yuav txum nuaj nas txv txha zeeb tau nivnyuas. Vaajtswv yog puab txwv.

John I:1-13

HMOOB

Txoujxouf zoo kws haes txoug Yexu Kheto

Tusg kws xhau yog Yauha

Txoujlusg kws muaj txoujxhia:

Thauds Vajtswf tseed tsiwss tau tsiwd ntuj tsiwd teb, Vajtswf txoujlusg yeej muajnyob lawd. Txoujlusg ntawdd yeej ibtxwd nroug Vajtswf nyub, hab nwsg yog Vajtswf. Thauds chifkeeb nwsg ibtxwd nroug Vajtswf nyub. Vajtswf kuas nwsg tsiwd ibpuastsafyad hufxhiw. Ibpuastsafyad ntawd tsiwss muaj ib yad kws yuav tsiwss yog nwsg tsiwd. Vajtswf txoujlusg hof muaj txoujxhia. Txoujxhia hof txawj ua txua tuahneeg poudkef. Qhofkajci tuaj txua huf qhoftsausntuj. Kuas qhoftsausntuj laud tsiwss tau qhofkaj hof txaus. Vajtswf khaef ib tug txwifneej npe hu ua Yauha lousg, Yauha qhia qhofkaj ntawdd txua xhaeftlawsg, kuas xhaeftlawsg tau hnof hiab lousg ntseeg. Yauha tsiwss yog qhofkaj, nwsg txua lousg qhia qhofkaj ntawdd xwb. Qhofkaj hof yog qhofkaj tseeb kws lousg ci txua huf ntliajteb nuaf txua txhua tsaftuahneeg poudkef.

Yogliantawdd Vajtswf txoujlusg tub nyob huf ntliajteb nuaf lawd. Vajtswf kuas txoujlusg hof tsiwd ntliajteb lousg los tuahneeg ntliajteb tsiwss poub nwsg hiab. Nwsg lousg huf nwsg tab nwsg chaw los nwsg tsaf tuahneeg tsiwss leeg nwsg. Kuas txhus leej kws txaus yuaf nwsg hiab tso xhiab txua nwsa, nwsg kuj pub cof ntawdd muaj faad lousg ua Vajtswf lio nifnyuads. Qhofkws puab ua tau Vajtswf cof nifnyuads lio ntawdd, yeej tsiwss yog lawflia tuahneeg ibtxwd muaj nifnyuads, lawflio ibtxwd yuaf txud muaj niadtxiwf txhiajj xeeb tau nifnyuads. Vajtswf yog puab txiwf.

John I:1-13

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APPENDIX C

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